Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1837.

No. 894.

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

speech of Judge Strange, Concluded. I have thus suggested some of the ob-I have mus suggested wome of the objections which present themselves to my mind, to two of the plans; and the question may be asked, and it is proper it should be answered, whether any of them apply to the third and only remaining all the states meaning and my remaining all the states and my remaining all the states are states and the states are states are states and the states are states are states are states and the states are states are states and the states are states and the states are s enative measure? and my response is, no. It is not, like the United States. Bank, at war with any declaration of public opinion. To that ordeal it is yet to be submitted, and I am well content that it shall be brought to so just a standard, and that it shall be pressed no longer than it is found in accordance with it. It has no hostility from the Executive to encounter, for it is his own offspring, and he stands pledged to give it a fair chance he stands piedged in give it a fair chance for existence. It implies the assumption of no powers not clearly granted by the Constitution; and whether expedient or not, is the only question for which, I was, before I have finished. I shall have secreded in making at least a show of probability. It has never failed; for, so far as this government is concerned, it is get a matter of trial, and we are doomed in hear. In relation to it, the cry of experiment!!! experiment!!! until the ear aches with the sound. Like every thing human, it is liable to mal administranon, and of course to failure; but it earnes within itself no principle of meviuble fallibility like the banking system. Scattered as your treasure will be, under it from one end of the continent to the other, it will not be likely to meet with any coextensive agent of destruction; and. lthough some inconsiderable rill may be dried up here and there, the great river of your revenue will be supplied from thers, and flow on copiously and freely. Times of difficulty will not disappoint von in the use of your fund in hand, for it will be in the solid metals -the most unchangeable and indestructible of subjunary things -and therefore so fitly chosen sstandards of value. Being in the hands of the immediate agents of the government, no party combination can be strong enough, without an actual revolution, to direct it from the use to which the people, through their constituted representa-

tires, shall think proper to direct its ap-

plication, and thereby subject those repre-

entatives to other domunition than that

of the will of their constituents, constitue tionally expressed. Nother can any great difficulty be interposed by those

the may be your depositories, in the

way of delivering it up. There will be no middle man to stand between the scu-

al custodier of the money and responsi-bility; there will be no community to

back him in continuacious refusal to com-

ply with his duty; no real or fancied in-

bility to neet your demands can be of-

fered in exien i mon of neglect; no honest

men unconsciously enlisted by interest,

by gratitude, by innumerable insidious

appeals to ordent natures, be induced to

sep forward, and oppose their bodies to

the execution of the laws. No party spi-

ance; but he will sound alone, a conspi-cuous mark for that approbation which

fidelity is sure to win, or the sober con-

demastion which is as certainly visited

by enlightened public opinion upon a faithless or factions public servant. The plan is recommended to us by its impliesty, according in this with shole genius of our institutions. One nan object of our political furefathers was to deprive government of all that assucism with which kingeraft had inrested it. It was intended that our sysem of government should be so simple that every cruzen (as all take part in its action) should be capable of comprehending it; that whoseever could read, or hear read, our excellent Constitution, should understand its meaning, and be able to judge of the fidelity of those to whom its administration was committed. The simplicity of this plan, then, is in beautiful maformity with the rest of the system of which it is intended to constitute a part.

But it has the decision of time in its sehalf. For aught we know to the contrary, it has been substantially the prace of all governments, except our own, up to the present day. To various mo-difications it has doubtless been subject-ed; but even in England, a wide space is kept between the exchequer and the bank.
The perfect accessibility of the government to its proper funds is a circumstance against which it would take much to weigh with any prospect of overba-laneng it. Yet objections have been urg-ed to the plan, and it is proper we should consider them. And first, it is said the revenue will be exposed to peculation much more than it is at present. Why so, It is pertinently asked by the Presi-dent in his message do walls become

than when located in a banking home And it might have been also asked, do men change their natures less from be-coming officers in a bank than in the employment of the government! Surely, the same accurities can be provided in the one case as in the other. Nay, is not the advantage on the side of the government? There is no limit to the penalties you may impose upon an unfaithful public agent. You may bind him hand and foot, and cost him into the most loathsome dun-geon; and if that be not enough, you can doom him to a felon's death, fasten upon him a stigma which will not leave him even in his festering throud, but cling with releatless hold to his children after him. It is true, you cannot make men honest by legislation, but you can make it so obviously their interest to be so, as to enable them to overcome the tempta-tions which beset them. It is the hope of escaping detection, for a length of time, and thereby increasing the proba-bility of escaping altogether, that most commonly sustains men in the perpetra-tion of deeds of fraud; but in the present admirable system of accounting with the Treasury of the United States, detection would be likely to follow so soon upon the commission of the offence, that little inducement would be found to engage in it. Li it is o be received as a settled truth, that men cannot be trusted with money under any of the sanctions which the law is able to impose for its safe keeping, we may as well make up our minds to abandon civil society at once as an impractical absordity. But the Senator from Virginia insists that experience is against us, and cites an instance from his own state, where high character and reputed integrity in the officer had not been sufficient to protect the public treasure; but instances might likewise be cited, were I disposed to do so, where de-falcation had taken place where it was the custom to make deposites in a bank, which custom was enforced by law. There is less danger it is said to the publie under the banking system, although the stockholders may be exposed to the losses which would have otherwise fallen upon the government. In answer to this. I say, in the first place, there never has yet been a winding up of the trans-scitors of the government with he banks. so that it is impossible to say what have been its losses; but granting the position to be correct, I answer farther, that in a national point of view, one evil is nearly as great as the other. But after all, the same officers whom you are now required to trust with the collection of the monev, and whose impesty must, of necessity, be subjected to that test, are those who under the plan proposed would be its depositories, and but little additional demand would therefore be made upon their totegrity. Yes for the sixe of the argument, less to be conceded that each part, whir portion of the public treasury simild be subjected to some additional hazard; it seems to me, attogether todispurable that the aggregate would be infinotely less exposed to be lost, or render-ed ancless; and who is there who would not be willing to put a portion of his esthe heard to another his soul to bold do lance more scene, or even to make an absolute loss by paying an insurance! This con-ideration alone is, I think, altogether sufficient to dispose of the argu-

> I am glad to find that no gentleman has in debate seriously relied upon the addimonal expense to which the sub-treasury system, as it has been called, would sub jeet the nation; but it has been adverted to in the newspapers, and we may pershown to be very inconsiderable; and even if it were much greater, the advantages proposed are nothing if that expense, in being weighed against them, would not be as a feather to a pound

The Senator from Virginia objects to the plan proposed on account of its tendency to produce another charter for a United States Bank. In the deprecation of such a result, I will most cordially unite with that gentleman, but I differ with him altogether in his anticipations of the modus operandi of the two plans upon the public mind. I can see in the plan to which he clings with so much tenacity, the most direct tendency to the re-establishment of that institution so odious to us both. Let the maxim once be settled that the fiscal concerns of this government cannot be managed without bank agency, and the blade of wheat does not more certainly spring from the grain deposited in the earth, than a United States Bank will spring into being from that maxim. Every one must see, eve ry one will coine to see, that if this bank agency be necessary, a bank deriving its existance and form, and the law of its actreasury, will be to impress the public with the belief that the government can manage its affairs without a bank. If the plan operates successfully, this belief will gather strength from day to day, and anti-bank habits become established, while these institutions, deprived of the stimulus which the government deposites have ministered, will gradually thumansh in number until they become apportion-ed to the real commercial demands of the country. At the worst, should our scheme fail, it will merely bring us back to the position that bank agency is necessary for conducting the fiscal concerns of the government, and we shall only have reached that degree of approximation to a United States Bank at which the Seuator from Virginia sets out. It is objected to the plan proposed, that it will increase Executive parronage. With a certain class of politicians, this has been a matter of wast alarm, and they

have become so much accustomed to as-

sociate with this expression certain most deplorable incidents, that they can never hear it without having this horrible array presented to their imaginations. Now men are exceedingly prone to mistake names for things; and although there is something very imposing in the name of patronage, yet I am vasily mistaken if the Executive patronage of this government is not to him who wields it a principle of weakness rather than of strength. For every one on whom it is in his power to confer an office, ten greedy expectants are disappointed, and feel that some great personal merit has been overlooked in them, or some important service ungrate-fully torgotten. How can one admire and support the man who has so fittle discernment as to be blind to one's merits, or so little heart as to be insensible to the zeal and devotion with which one has advocated his cause? And what is still worse, it is by no means certain that the prizeholder will be true to his allegiance. So far as my experience goes, in a large majority of cases, a man no soon er receives an appointment than he becomes adverse to the administration from which he received it. This, at the first blush, may seem a little remarkable: but our wonder diminishes when we advert to the deceitfulness of the human heart, and find how large a portion of it is in the quiet possession of personal vanity and pride. Generally speaking, the in-membent has reached the acme of any reasonable expectations he could form, and hope, therefore, no longer keeps him steadfast with promises for the future; there is nothing then but the fear of removal, and this power of the Executive is watched by the public with so much jealousy, that few are willing to exercise it without some apparent and satisfactors reason. The mere change of political osinion will seldom do for a reason, and is therefore seldom relied upon. The danger, therefore, is just enough to enable a man to take credit to hunself for great independence, who can say. You see I am an office holder, but that does not hinder me from differing from the Government, and finding fault when I see occasion."-And what is there human with which one cannot find fault who his fame or any thing else to gain by so doing? But, granting that the patronage of the Executive was an available means of increasing his partizans, how much more efficient could that means be rendered through the instrumentality of the banks, than when brought directly to bear upon the individuals who might be applicants for office, as is urged, with great force and propriety, in the President's Message. But this brings me to a view of the subject. startling in the highest degree, in the contemptated continuance of the league of banks in connection with the revenue of the country. At present, the President and the money power of the country are in opposition, and happy will it be if they always remain so. But do you not see that the system proposed will have the tendency, in the end. to bring them to co-operation and alliance Parties in this country may be subdivided as you please, but the grand distincin favor of a strong and splendid central Government, absorbing all the sovereign powers once possessed by the States, by the most liberal and enlarged construction of the Constitution of the Union, and those who are in favor of a limited and economical Federal Government, exercis-ing no more powers than those expressly conferred by the Constitution, and leav-ing all beyond to be exerted by the States. To the former of these, the mercantile classes, comprehending nearly all the moneyed power of the country, will generally be found to belong, and if you want a proof of this, you will find it in their habit of looking up to this Govern-

splendor not enjoyed by any other large class of community, the common prin-ciples of human nature incline them to ciples of human nature incline them to aristocratic feelings. From whence, I pray you, is the failing aristocracy of England replenished, but from the mercantile classes; acquiring by their wealth, consequence, and purchasing therewith baronisl estates, the title in some way or other frequently follows. From the beginning of his tory to the present day, merchants have become princes, and constituted the aristocracy of their respective. stituted the aristocracy of their respective countries. Now one of the dangers to which our institutions are exposed, and that of which many politicians feel or affect to feel the greatest dread is, from Executive usurpation, ending in the assumption of regal, imperial, or dictaurial power. To this, while the moneyed power of the country is adverse to him personally, it will present a most formi-dable barrier, and in its bold struggle in defence of its own liberty, will secure that of the whole nation. Who contributed so much to curbing the regal power in England, and placing the liberties of the people upon a firm basis, as the mer-chants of London? Mankind must ever be their debtor for their noble efforts in favor of free principles. But a President who would desire to make himself a monarch, would seek to surround himself with an aristocracy devoted to his will; and where would be so naturally seek for one as in the moneyed power of the country? while, at the same time, by using it, he would be disarming the very opposition to his plans from whom he vould have most reason to fear a defeat. But, stopping far strort of that, in the nature of things, we might suppose the Executive of the country well disposed to give vigor to the central Government, and an union between him and the money ed power of the land would, in the pursuit of such common design, go very far in its accomplishment. - I believe the strife between the two great parties in this country one of the best securities for the liberties of the nation, and I do not desire that it should ever cease. Name and art, in all their operations, proceed upon opposing to each other antagonist principles; the ship makes her way towards her destined port by means of the antagonistic action of her rudder and the wind; and the wise politician in this country will not desire to see an union of interest between the Government and its great moneyed power. Rather let them be kept in direct opposition, and never let them be brought into united action. Another objection which has been urg-

ed against the plan under consideration is, that it would be a virtual surrender to the executive of the purse; and the old cry is raised of the union in the same person of the purse and the sword. Up-on this point I have only to say, if it be so, it is the fault of the Constitution it-By it only three classes of public agents are recognised—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The latter is out of the question so far as the present matter is concerned, and, as respects the legislative, it is sufficient to say that it was never intended its sessions should be perpetual; and when those sessions are dissolved, for any purpose of immediate action the Legislature has no existence. raised must be in the custody of some branch of the Government; and, from what has been already said, this can be the executive only. No fourth estate, no bank power, is created or recognised by the Constitution for this purpose, and its provisions are only fulfilled when the revenue goes into the hands of the executive; but under the name of the Executive, it is the President only who is pointed at in the expression of fears for the posses-sion of the purse. And why should such fears be entertained? The President would be as far removed as now from any personal contact with the public treasury. The machinery is now in operation, (and, if it requires improvement. so let it be done.) by which the public treasure is to be received and paid out; and the hand of the President could not control a dollar, except for purposes prescribed by law, without committing a burglary or a great public fraud. There would be at least two persons between bim and the public money—the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer—and it would be. I should think, a violent presumption, and one little creditable to us as a people, if one to whom we have confided so high and dignified a trust as the Presidency of these States could be guilty of a burglary or great public fraud.
The Senator from Virginia has appeal-

ed to the wisdom of past ages, and meekly offers to subdue the dictates of his own judgment to their decisions, and amongst revenue will be exposed to peculation much more than it is at present. Why so, It is pertinently asked by the Pressent deat in his message, do vaults become er, and the constitution will be moulded the constitution will be moulded the constitution. But the direct money, which they accumulate without of looking up to this Government to their decisions, and amongst their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of the pressure of liberty Thomas Jefferson. The opinions of that distinguished man upon political them, they become as current as their habit of looking up to this Government of their decisions, and amongst their habit of looking up to this Government of the refers to the great apostle of liberty Thomas Jefferson. The opinions of that distinguished man upon political them, they become as current as their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their decisions, and amongst their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to this Government of their habit of looking up to the government of thei

tendency of resorting to an independent much bodily toil, living in ease, and that whenever in a situation to express treasury, will be to impress the public splendor not enjoyed by any other large his own deliberate consistions upon with the belief that the government can class of community, the common pro-

As a member of the first cableet formed under our Constitution, he recommended a plan similar to ours to President Washington, and in a comparatively recent letter written upon this subject, his sentiments are all with us. I will take the liberty of reading a portion of his letter to the Senate, and I will read the more of it because some few sentences have a bearing upon a subject discussed a few days ago, relative to the issue of treasury notes. (Here Mr. S. read from the fourth volume of Mr. Jefferson's works, letter the 90th, to Juhn W. Eppes, which is published as an appendix to this speech. When Wr S had finished reading, he proceded.) I have thus, Mr. President, read from this letter, for the double purpose of showing Mr. Jefferson's views upon the matters in question, and of fortifying my self with his authority in an opinion expressed by me some time that the banking evstem as now practised in this country, is a manifest absurdity. I have now closed all that I have to say upon the matters under consideration, as touching merely the need conconcerns of the government, and will proceed to bestow a few reflections upon them as affecting the currency of the country, and its commercial prosperity. I am next as briefly as possible to con-

sider the subject as relates to the currency; and upon this point, I agree fully with the President that there is no constitutional power in Congress to regulate the paper currency of the States. The Constitution truly has given the power to Congress to coin money and requ-The power conterred then is over coin only; and whatever verbal disagreements may have arisen among us, no one I presume will contend that any species of paper money is included under the term coin. So much for the letter of the con sutution; and the spirit of it, I think (if gentlemen will maist that it has a spirit) is equally against it. Any one who will examine its various provisions, cannot fail to percieve that its wise and sagacious framers looked with the most jealous eye upon a paper currency and fixed their hearts upon the precious metals, as the only proper circulating medium for this Great Union, as sanctioned by public authority. To the General Government no power was given (and as the history of the time shows us, was purposely withheld) to create corporations without the District, where its legislative power is absolute. The same power never having been taken from the States, (as has been expressly decided) was left to them within their respective limits, and all of them have exercised it. To them therefore, it belongs to regulate, if they can, these creatures of their own hands; certain it is no power is conferred upon us by the Constitution to do so. It is contended, however, that although we have no direct power to regulate the paper currency of the States, we may do so indirectly. I admit that if in the pursuit of our legitimate objects we should incidentally adopt measures affecting the currency, we shall not be subject to blame, and if they affect it benifically so much the better.
But we have no right, under the merepretence of furthering an object placed by
the Constitution within our control, to be aiming in fact at the regulation of another nor so placed. It is a fraud upon the ua-tion, upon our constituents and ourselves. Such was the process by which the odisure of a tariff for protection was fastened upon us, in the resistance of which a portion of this Union was placed in hos-tile attitude against the remainder. Akin to this is the proposal of imposing a stamp duty on all bank notes below a certain denomination, and all other measures far the potential exercise of powers

that we cannot openly claim.

But if you had the constitutional power, you have not the physical power, in control a currency furnished by corporations. I have already made myself intelligible, I trust, upon that point, and intelligible. I trust, upon that point, and shown that a bankruptcy law, the most probable means of control, is not within your reach. The plan proposed by the Senator from Virginia is altogether inadequate; it wants both vigor and quickness of action, and in my judgment he might as well attempt to sweeten the butter waters of the Dead Sea, by dropping in lumps of sugar, as to infuse health and soundness into the diseased paper circulation by his feeble process. It can only soundness into the diseased paper circula-tion by his feeble process. It can only operate upon those banks who agree to eceive your deposites and whose paper you agree to receive in the payment of public dues. The notes of banks issu-ing small notes will either be taken by

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ks in league argument of the Sena oth Carolina who sits near misunderstood by me, or it has gard to the currency of bank notes. He has been supposed to have said, that bank notes owe their whole currency to their being receivable in debis to this Government. I did not so understand him, and not admit the truth of the position. They unquestionably owe the larger portion of their credit to this cause, but the they derive a good portion of their credit from their being receivable in debts to the State Governments-to the confidence which many will always have in institutions which issue them-to the established custom of the country which has rendered them current-and to the eagerness with which every thing at all akm to money is laid hold of when offered, lest nothing better may be presented. and the chance of getting even that has passed away. These considerations will continue long to sustain the circulation of small notes, and many banks will find it too profitable to issue them to be by any prospect of gain which you hold out to them in the plan of the Senator from Virginia to abandon it. Add to this, that while you continue your connection with hanks, you will never accomplish one of the great purposes of legislation-public repose and quiet. What we now do, ought, if possible, to be well done; ane it is far more important than that it should be done hastily In your partnership with the banks they will always find subjects of complaint's gainst you, make one concession the ground of right to demand another, and thenever refused to raise a clawor which will excite the elements of political strife from one end of the continent to the oth-

I have said that it does not belong to this Government to regulate credit and paper currency, and I insist further that if this were an absolute, unlimited Government, it would be expedient for it to interfere as little with such matters as possible. In the first place it is a subject to which nature herself has frunished laws, a few of which are simple and well understood; but many of them are very occult, and scarcely perciptible; and the most sagacious mind is incapable of foreseeing the result even of a few of their combinations, and must therefore acquith great rashness in meddling unnecessaryly with matters in which great evils may be produced in the end, without any well founded confidence of advantages in anticipation. The most enlightened writers On political economy, in modern times, denounce the ignorant quackery which for-merly shackeled trade with multifarous laws and regulations, and have discovered that fredome is her element. Every attempt to control her, diminishes ber freedom; and those who are now beseeching Congress to take her under its special charge, would, if their prayer were granted, ere long descover, that when trade lavs berself at the footstool of power for protection, she has deserted her native element, has volumarily torn away the plumage which sustains her in her prosperous flight, and having become faint and languishing, will sigh vainly for the return of her health and buoyancy. We are told too of the value of eredit and its connection with freedom; and if I may he allowed to refer to a letter made pub lie some weeks ago, coming from a high quarter, I will take the liberty of saying that a clink of words and apparent beauty of sentiment which it contains, is calculated to bear away the public mind to wrong conclusions. It is there said "that credit distinguishes the free Government from the despote," and the connection in which the expression is used, would lead one to suppose that the truth of the sentiment impled that to keep a nation free, you must maintain credits whereas the real beaty of the remard is found in the truth being precise ly the other way. You cannot make a nation free, by giving her credit, but you ean give her credit, by making her free. Let us not mistake the relationship of freedom and credit; it is not collateral but lineal; and it is likewise to portant that we should not inistake the child for the patent. Credit is the offspring of freedom not freedom the offspring of credit. God formal that I should be an enemy to credit; but I am desirous to see a natural, spontataneous credit resting upon a sound basis; not a spurious, fietitious credit, swelling like a balloon, with nothing but as buoyant and as frail. You cannot legislate credit into healthy existence: but in the attempt to do so you may give it temporary plethora, destined to end in apoplexy and death. Credit is most delicate in its nature, and few hands are gentle enough to touch it. The slightest causes elevate or depress it. Its exextreme sensibility is strikingly allustra-ted by a passage in Roman history, which now occurs to my mind. It was during what is called the piratical war, or the war against the pirates. Provisions at Rome and in the surrounding country had become extensely scarce, and could only be had at enormous prices. I he supplies for the army and navy were nearly exhausted and there was but a cheerless prospect of having them renewed. At this crisis, the Senate residved to appoint Pompy the Great generalismo of expedition against the pirates, merely in , the Indians for extinguishing their title to

will still be corrent. I reference to his military talents and er cesses; but strange to tell, prices immediately came down, and provisions were abundant. Here, then, was a cause in-stantly and powerfully affecting prices aed creeit, which no one could have foreseen; and yet the writers of the day as sure us it is so. And is it possible, while this Government remains so intimately connected with the paper currency and credits of the country, that it can fail really to affect hem by every movement. Like a great giant, it has only to move one of its mighty legs or arms, and all the elements around it are immediately thrown into convulsions. This dangerous juxta-position, therefore, ought to ment and threatning to the paper curgent the necessity may be in other respects. Government most move with caution, or not move at all, lest she may derange the currency, or, if hoking sole ly, or even mainly, to the constitutional ends of its creation, it does act, the air is immediately rent with cries of distress and the Government is told it has done the mischief and must repair it; that it must bind up the wounds of a bleeding country; pay, and pour into them oil and wine too, from the Treasury. Such was the outery on the removal of the doposites, such upon the refusel to re-charter the U. S. Bank; such upon the issue of the Preasury circular; all of them measures strictly polititical, and adopted with reference to the action of the veroment as such; but complicated as it had become with the paper currency and credits of the country, nothing should have been done, every thing should have been left undone, it is said, which in the end, happened to affect them. What remedy is there for this evil but the disconnection proposed?

But although the government, whether united or not to the banks in her fiscal operations can do but little legitimately towards regulating their paper chrickey, she can, by that anion, do much to inflame the evils, and by so doing, work much mjustice. She can, by that union greatly increase the credit of those institutions, and give a wider circulation to their paper issues, and in this way in what are called mercantile facilities. The Senator from South Carolina has illustrated this matter by a figure so strong and forcible, that it could not fail, I think, to have brought conviction to all who heard him. Yes, sir, take the beggar from the street, and stipulate with him that nothing but gold and silver and his notes will be received in payment of debts to this government, and Crossus hijoself was never richer than he would instantly become.

But what right have the merchants or the banks to make a profit upon the goly to the exclusion, of all other classes? It is vain to set up the plea that the nefit of one class is the benefit of all; for the same plea is equally applicable to any act of inequality and injustice, however monstrous. Every one knows that bank stockholders are mandy confined to a very few classes, and it is those who make the profits upon the public funds while in the custody of banks. Tell me not that by expansion of the currency, the farmer and the laborer obtain better prices for their produce and their labor. Nominally it is so, but they must, in at least an equal proportion, pay for what they consume; and of those who are tunate enough to lay aside any thing above their actual expenses, the ordinary subjects of their investments increase in sominal value with the expansion of the currency, and they hold them hable to all the fluctuations of that uncertain element. rendered so entirely for the profit of oth-But leaving, as time compels me to do, the inequality of its operations upon individuals, how much more unequal is it in its local operations? Where are the banks? In mercantile communities. Where are our mercantile communities? With a very few exceptions, in our northeastern country. There, not only the bank stockholders and merchants, but all who are near them and around them, pariske of the benefit in some degree, as the plat of ground which lies near a stream. although the prolific shower may not fall immediately upon it, is yet refreshed and fertilized by the moisture diffused through the atmosphere. Why is it that plynty and prosperity rest on the bleak and barren hills of the north, while the sunny and alluvial valleys of the south are dail occoming more and more impoverished? What is it but the result of the partial and unconstitutional system under which we have been living! In vain does the Coustitution declare that taxation shall be equal, if, when collected, some favored regions are to be fostered and enriched by is, while others are left to struggle on, worse than neglected, with no other benison but that of nature.

As a sort of balance to this argument the Senator from Indiana, who has just addressed you, insists that the effect of collecting the Government dues in gold and silver will be to drain all the specie from the West, as little or none of public expendinces will be in that quar-Now, I am at issue with that Sens tor, both as to the fact and the inference fie draws from it. I do not agree that the public expenditures have not been in ster proportions on the Mississippi han no the seaboard. If I am correctly interpret more promet has been paid to

the lands in that Senstor's own state, than the whole are worth; and I remember that no longer ugo than last winter. I my self rose in my place, and protested aing swallowed up in the great valley of the Mississippi, so large were the appropriations in that direction. Doubtless ample expenditures will be made in the West. But whether or not, if they have demand for specie in the West, thither it will go; and if it does no, it will nue its exclusion to the bank paper which the western people will themselves think proper to substitute for it

The government, I have already said, cannot continue her connection with the banks without sumulating them into ficutions credit, and increasing the tendency to commercial and speculative enterprise which is already great enough, Heaven knows, and subtracting from the laboring and productive classes, the real bone and sinew, the true human materiel of the country. This is too obvious, and the mischief too great, to require elaboration But besides this, extravagance will be the natural offspring of the system. have already seen the tendency of the evil to increase; and increase it will under the continuance of the system, until republican a oplicity will be annihilated among us Extravagance, and its companion, idleness, were the overthrow of all the ancient republics; ay, and of the modern ones too; and little San Marine shines forth a phenomenon for admiration, saved from the wreck which has overtaken others, by her poverty and parsimonious ecomomy,

The union of the government with the banks is cafculated, I have said, greatly to influence the natural evils of the bank ing system. Some of them I have alreamentioned; but one remains for me to advert to, not among the least, if not the very greatest. This is, the mischiel of sudden expansions and contractions. fo this mischief no one can be insensible for all have in one way or other fel its force. It has a tendency to make us a nation of gamblers, by the constant stimalus to that spirit which finds a place in almost every bosom, from the savage to the sage, and which it is one of the great objects of a wholesome education to subdue. But the frequent and sudden reverses to which every man is exposed, of being rendered a nabob to-day by an expansion; and a beggar to-morrow by contraction, must in process of time engender all that loose morality which characterizes the professed worshippers at the shrine of fortune. Such is the effect upon holders of property; and upon the laboring man it is, if possible, still more baneful; for him there is no hour of pros perity, but he suffers greatly, if not equal y, both in the ebb and flow of the tale In a contraction, money of course be-comes sea, ce, and the laborer, whose on ly commodity is his labor, is compelled bring it daily muo the market, and take whatever price it may command; while the holders of provisions, less limited in point of time for the conversion of their commodities into money, hold them back. not willing to submit to the diminished prices, and in the meantime the laborer must starve, or buy at the price demanded. On the other hand, when an expansion takes place, and money becomes plenty, labor is the last thing to find the level. The continual necessity which the laborer is under to bring his commodity into the market, prevents any compention in demand, and it is not until the neral spring which is given to enterprise has opened for it new resources, that an increased demand for labor makes an inerease in price. In the meantime the la borer must purchase those commodities upon which speculation is most apt to seize-the necessaries of life. It is impossible for the government to remain connected with the banks without contriplies exceed much the necessities of the government, they most lie in the banks. whose directors must resist the strongest, or, at least, most general passion of the them to remain unused, and in using them, an artificial expansion of the cur rency is, of course, created. On the other hand, when the government shall find it necessary to make heavy drafts upon the deposite banks, a great contraction is the inevitable consequence. These are evils which the government cannot prepossible, from exciting them; and this she can do only by disconnection.

These svils, if they go on to increase as they must and will do, if the exciting canses are continued in action, and no exciting cause is equal to the union o the banks with the Treasury, will, in the end, bring upon this country a pecu-niary cutastrophe which it is frightful to anticipate; and so strong, in that event will be the revulsion of public opinion ogainst them, that their real capacity for utility will be overlooked, and the whole of them cast away among the lumber of past ages. In this view, no sincere and enlightened friend of those institutions should desire a continuance of the imprudent connection. But the separation will not be merely negative in its effects. will create a demand for specie in this country, and water does not more certainly follow the ditch you excavate below the level of a pond, with which you connect it, than specie finds its way wherever a particular demand is created. This specie will naturally flow at first into the specie will naturally flow at first into the currency which the Constitution acknowledges, and, widening their specie basis, ledges; the currency which admits of

ve them additional strength: their notes rill still supply as much as ever the or cie, having no tendency to emigratio will only be dearn out as the governme demands shall accrue. But when thus drawn by the government into the Tres sury, it will not remain there in large quantities, but, being required only the payment of the government creditors, will thue, or the greater portion of it at least, be thown again into circulation these creditors. (who are seldom hoarders of money.) and gradually find its way back to the banks, to be again drawn out in redemption of their motes: repeat the process of going to the treasury, to be paid out again to the government creditor, and be by him thrown into circulation, to return once more to the banks. This retation must have a healthful operation upon the currency, and upon those who spooly it; and, in addition to this, it will have a tendency to prevent that great ag gravator of other evils-banking upon bank paper: for the demands then not being confined to bank upon bank; cannot be met by the mere presentation of other bank paper; but every bank be ing liable to be called upon with a considerable portion of its notes for specie, must keep itself prepared to meet them, and must regulate its issues 'accordingly Another advantage to the banks by means inconsiderable I think, resulting from disconnection, is, that their own operations would be greatly simplified and their perils diminished. No unlook ed for treasure would flow in upon them in deposite, demanding some provision for its use, and thus disturbing the even tenor of their course. No sudden demand for what had been deposited would put them at their wit's end for the means of returning it; but, pursuing a regular vitem, not subject to such unforeseen fluctuations, they would accomplish le gittmate, just, and praiseworthy objects -the realization of reasonable profits, with safety to themselves, and conveni-

ence to the community. To these advantages some objections are opposed; and here I must be allowed to say, that from the high-minded, honorable and talented Senator from Virginia, an argument has proceeded, which I am surprised to hear upon this floor, and especially from him. I have seen it among the newspaper slang of the day. to which I had thought it adapted. The Senator from Virginia disclaims it as an argumentum ad coptandum. I believe him sincere. I am persuaded be did not so intend to use it. But after all it can claim no higher rank. It has a specious acceptability to the popular ear, but embodies no element of sound arguments tion. It is, that, by the adoption of the system proposed by the committee, with the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina, one currency would be provided for the Government, and other for the people—the better for the former-the inferior for the latter. I am sickened and amazed at a practice recently but too fashionable, and upon which my colleague has already so properly and foreibly remarked, of treating the Government as something slien from the What is the Government, and ho compose it? Is not the Government a mere agency created by the people. for certain specified purposes -- a perfect nonentity beyond those purposes? Is it a thing which can have interests separate from the mass of the people? Are not the individuals in whose persons this ideal existence is temporarily incorporated themselves portions of the people? and are not the interests which they have in their national existence, as a portion of the people, infinitely beyond any separate one they can possibly claim for the brief hour they strut and act their parts upon this elevated stage? This is the their will, and when they have done with it, or it acts in opposition to that will, they can dissolve it as by a breath. Resistance on its part would be as vain; as that of a school boy with a reed to a Roman oldier in full armor. Government can have no interests but those of the people; but the people themselves have interests as a body politie, and they have interests is individuals; the former mainly are committed to us, and the latter to the respective States. But how. I pray you, upon this imaginary division of interests, is there proposed by the measure a sounder currency for one than for the other? Does the gentleman admit that the paper money is inferior in value to the gold and silver? If he does so, is not the admission felo de se to his proposal-which is defended, if I have understood him, upon the ground that paper is not depreciated, and can be saved from de preciation, and is therefore equal to gold and silver? And, between equal things, how can the terms better and worse inferior and superior, be applied? But ! do not admit that they are equal; and is mainly upon the ground that they are not equal, and-shhough men may so imagine-that they can never be really so, that I am opposed to this scheme. For the people, as individuals, I have no right to legislate, and I therefore Teave them in the enjoyment of their birthright, to take what they please, and call it money. But for this Government, Congress has a right to legislate; and I es teem it, for one, a part of my duty, as a portion of that body, to demand for the people, in their political character, the

least fluctuation; the currency whi public creditor two wights to demand, and that which can be collected and dishursed with least injury with public. But, in pressing the argument, it is said the public creditors, while the nominal the public creditors, while the nominally receiving their stipulated does, are in
fact receiving more. Which, I pray you,
his the standard of value—gold and silver,
or paper? If the latter, it is tille to argue,
and if the former. I would further ask if it
is not in that you have promised to pay
them? And, it so, is it ground of complaint that you have bifilled your engage,
ment? If you paid the public creditor by ment? If you paid the public ereditor by force in paper, he might well complain that you had paid him so much per centuen less than you had promised; but it never could justly be said, when you paid him in gold, that you had paid him more. But a fancy picture has been drawn of the officers of Government filling their coffers with golden deposites, which they receive in compensation for their services, Is it not a picture merely in aginary. con tradicting all truth and experience? notorious that public men, both in England and this country, (exclusive of pension system, which tensive use) who are dependent upon their compensation, seldom know afficenre; on the contrary, that they live from hand to mouth. Every dollar they recene is spent as soon as they receive it, and such as it is, enters until the general circulation, through their tailors, their shoemakers, their butchers, their baken ke.; and, so far from hoarding, they an lucky if they do not of necessity anticipate their means, and plunge themselves a debt; and if the public does not buy them when they die, it is because it will not, and leaves it to private charity to perform that office.

But the time is deemed unsuitable for any change in the measures of the Go vernment. It is said the country is now in great agitation and thisteess, and we ought to postpone any important change to a season of more quiet and prospeniy Now, sir, it strikes me that the very time for a change of measures is when the country does not seem to be happy noder those which are in operation, a nothing could be more unwise than in make changes when the country was quiet and reasonably prosperous. would be thought of the physician who being called to the bed-side of w sick man, should say to him. " My friend, you are quite sick, it is true, but I do not think this the time to give you medicine. Were I to do so, it would trritate you stomach, and throw your system into commetion, and you would probably feel even worse than you do now. For the present, therefore, I will leave you to your chance, and you may possibly de; but should you be so formulate as to get better, why then I will physic you. Such seems to me to be in substance the argument against present action upon the

important alternative before us. The wisdom of the past, the practice of our own and other nations, is cited against the plan of on independent Treasury. Our own nation, I believe, stands along in the intimate connection which exist between the banks and the Treasury and I have already shown, by the lene which I have gead to the Senate, how much our practice is at war with the considerate opinion of one of the nost enlightened of our statesmen. In England, too, where the connection is much less intimate than here, many of her wise men do not hesitate to pronounce such as it is, injurious both to the bank and the State. In other nations, I believe the connection is unknown.

The measure, finally, is spoken of a being considered a war between the Government and the banks; and this, it is said, is a false issue. I agree, Mr. President, that it is a false issue-a very taise issue; so false that I, for one, would consent to join the Government in miling war upon any class of citizens, or any class of citizens in making war upon the Government. In advocating this measure I look to the banks as only incidentally concerned. It is a measure of gres public interest, and, as I believe, of gres public ntility. If the banks sho happen to suffer by it. I shall regret & and if they are benefited by it, it w to the satisfaction I expect to derive from

its otherwise benign operation. In conclusion, I must object, with my colleague, to the gloomy colors in which the condition of the country has been drawn. Some difficulties, some distress there may be; but the great elements o presperity are yet rife in our land; wehat et the genial skies and fertile soil wil which nature blessed us; the flag of ou country yet waves proudly in the the world, and she may turn, as did the Roman mairon, to her industrious, talen ed, and gallant sons, and as Cornelis di to her beautiful and virtuous daughter exclaiming, "These are my jewels. While these remain to her, she can never be ruined; never justly complain that she is unbappy.

On hearing of the dreadfut loss of the Home, the Proprietors of the Baltimo diately supplied their boats with a larg

John M. Bradford, Editor of the ! sians Journal, N. O. and one of the est Printers in that State, was killed rencounter with a Mr. Dermoni. on

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the great s political w Judge may bloated co cerns-the duced sur ed its first the deposi strongly co as strenuc leaders of presume t cause whi at in his stains fro ence perh sor, whose erived it Though the honors

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HILLSBORDEDUCE. Monday, Nevember 6.

JUDGE STRANGE'S SPEECH. We conclude in this number of our paper the able speech of Judge Strange on the great subject which now agitates the political world. It will be seen that the Judge magnanimously concedes that the bloated condition of our financial concerns—the explosion of which has produced such wite sprend distress-receive ed its first impulse from the removal of the deposites; a point which has been strongly contended for by the Whigs, and as strenuously denied by some of the leaders of the Administration party. We presume this, 100, is the "antecedent" cause which President Van Buren hints at in his message; but he carefully abstains from specifying it, out of reverence perhaps to his venerable predecessor, whose sovereign will he once coneried it "glory enough" to obey.

Though we almost wholly agree with the honorable Senator in his exposition of the causes of the distress which persades the land, we differ with him as to the remedy. He is open and manful in the expression of his sentiments in spprobation of the Sub-l'reasury system, but if divested of the trappings which his profound learning has enabled him to throw around them, a miserable and deformed skeleton would be presented to the eye, too incomplete for any practical use. An honest conviction of right, we doubt not moved him to favor the measure. But a preconceived hostility to the United States Bank, and his party predilections, we believe, are the groundwork of this conviction. He had seen the State Bank system—the first experiment -completely blown up; and he saw too that that much vilified institution, which had twice healed our financial maladies, and against which his powerful chief had been waging war with great success, was again being looked to as a means of rehef from our financial disorders; and this second experiment (the Sob-Treasury scheme) seemed a dernier resort to avoid the rebuffs of an injured people. Who wonders then at his adopting it? Would it not be too much for us to hope for him and his party to come out in favor of a United States Bank? The broad field of imagination will be re-explored, and tovention three and again exerted for experments, ere these tenacions operators will consent to yield up their prejudices. and don't the old, well-tried, and officetest remedy. But will the patient bear such treatment! will the people permit their best interests thus to be trifled with? A voice, clear and distinct, from the North, and from the East, and from the West, speaks through the bailot box in the negative; and it will west with a response in the next Congress, we think, that will consign " experiments" in finance to a last deep sleep, at least for this

The Hon. Senator seems to treat this subject as though he were engaged for a client in a court of justice. Hence, he objects to every thing that is the least unfavorable to his cause. In this overt zeil, while endeavoring to rebut one of the objections to the scheme -that of its increasing the patronage of the government-he states as his opinion that instead of the patronage being a means of strengthening the administration, it is a principle of weakness! because, savs he, forevery one on whom it is in his power to confer an office, ten greedy expectants are disappointed." But he forgets that they hold on with the ery of "bread, bread," while there is a ray of hope and this lasts until the termination of the administration. That the scheme will greatly increase the number of office-holders s beyond doubt. Mr. Rives says the scheme is substantially practised in France! (mark this, reader!) and that authentic documents show that 100,000 of Seers are employed in administering it!

We do not intend to review the whole of the Judge's speech, and state objections to those opinions from which we dissent; their refutation we leave to abler hands. We only beg our readers to give it a careful reading, and suspend their judgments until we have given them the other side, which will be done as soon as possible.

of the people, are mecessary to senare the permanent welfare and prosperify of the

We are gratified to learn that Major Allen J. Davie, of our town, has just imported from Liverpool a number of blood Horses and Cattle of the approved English breed.

Nothing certain has yet been ascertain ed of the tate of the packet ship Susquehanna, the capture of which by pirates we mentioned in our last. Various rumours are afloat, and some entertain doubt as to the capture; but there appears to be great probability that the worst has happened.

The United States ship Peacock, C K. Stribling, esq. Commander, has arrived at Norfolk, last from Bahia. This ship has been absent two years and a half, during which time she has circumnavigated the globe; she remained some months on the coast of South-America. which station she left on the arrival of the North Carolina.

Unfortunate affair - We learn that a shooting Match, near Chalk Level in Granville county, a few days since a conroversy arose between Mr. Rufus Butler, recently of this City, and Mr. John Wiggins, which resulted in a fight, and erminated in the speedy death of Mr. Wiggins from a Gun Shot wound by Mr. Butler. We have not heard the par-ticulars, but presume from the fact of Mr. Butler having been admitted to bail, that there are some extenuating circumstances in his favor. Register.

Warren Superior Court .- Our Superior Court commenced us Fall Term on Monday last. There was but one case on the docket of much interest, being the State against Thomas Tole, who was charged with the murder of James Fling. On Wednesday the Prisoner was put upon his trial, and was convicted of Manslaughter. The Atterney General did not contend for a conviction for Murder, after hearing the evidence. The Prisoner was sentenced to be brand-ed and imprisoned for three months, and the first mentioned punishment was almost immediately inflicted in the presence of the Court. Both the Prisoner and the deceased were Iristinen and aborers on the Rail Road. They were both intoxicated at the time of the fatal estastrophe. We mention this fact as : warning lesson to others. We need not add, that Judge Nash discharged his duty in a manner honorable to himself and to the administration of Justice.

Richard K. Frost, a Tompsonian or team doctor, in New York, has been arrested, examined and held on bail, in the sum of \$5000, to answer an indictmen for murder, in the mal treatment and death of T. G. French, a young man 18 years of age, teacher in the Columbia College. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was afflicted with a slight cold, when he visited the Infirmary, and placed himself under the treatment of Frost; that he was provided with an appartment and a dose if " composition tea;" and that on the day following the " regular course" of Phompsonian practice communeed on lo

belia and steam bather which, on the tich day, result d in the death of the battent The body was disinterered, and upon the testimony of Doctors Cheeseman and Rogers, from a post mortem examinatoon, the pary returned the following ver-"It is the opinion of this jury that the death of the deceased was occasioned by

a general conjection of the internal organi a complete prostration of the whole nervous system, produced by the administration of deleterious and improper me dicines, and other upproper treatment while in the Infrioary under the direc tion of Richard K. Frost."

Professor Nott .- Speaking of this gen tleman, who was lost with his lady in the

He has been for many years a resident of Columbia, and a protessor in the cou He was a man distinguished lege there: for ability, and still more for acquire ments; being one of the most accomplish ed general scholars in the country. He was a large contributor to the Southern Review, while it existed, and his articles in that periodical are ranked among the finest specimens of belles lettres criticism. He was the author of a collection of tales, in two volumes, published two or three years since by the Harpers, under the quaint title of " Odds and Ends from the Knapsack of Phomas Singularity. We understand that when he embarked on board the Home, he left with the same publishers the MSS, of another work, intended for speedy publication. His lady was, we believe, a native of France. in which country, as well as in othe parts of Europe, Professor Nou had travelled very extensively.

Mr. King, of Georgia, has determined to retire from the Senate. Having done A proper view of this highly important his duty as a man and a patriot, he thinks

the people, are micessary to senare the lurs of the State may be in favor of the Urrolina. (Mr. Calhoun.) warmly applicate and prosperity of the administration, though the people are ded by his senator from South I hands some days a Urrolina. (Mr. Calhoun.) warmly applicate administration, though the people are ded by his senator from the administration, though the people are

Ephreim H. Foster has been elected. the Legislature of Tennessee, a sen atior in Congress, for six years, from the 4th March, 1839, in the place of Felix Grandy, whose term of service will then expire. Mr. Grandy was not put in nomination for re-election. Mr. Poster's only competitor was the late Governor. William Carroll. The votes in the two branches of the Legislature stood:

For Fuster. For Carrell. In the Senate In the lower House 47 26

Mr Foster was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. The Nashville Banner says of him: " In politics he is a thurough-going Whig; and while lie will represent, faithfully and impartially, the whole State, no man will be found more active in the support of the principles of the Whig cause."

Now Orleans, Oct 19. Attempted Insurrection.—We learn from the Bulletin Board of the Merchanis Exchange, that an intended insurrection among the negroes in a portion of the parish of Rapides, near Alexandria, was to have taken place on the evening of Saturday, the 7th instant, but was fortunately prevented by one of the negroes interested having sufficient removes to divolge the circumstances to his master. The consequence was, an arrest by the inhabitants of about fifty negroes; and on making the requisite inquiries, nine were tried, convicted and executed at Alexandria, on the 11th and 12th instant; three of whom were free blacks. About forty of the culprits yet remain in confinement, against whom there exist not

sufficient proofs for condemnation. Louisiana Advertiser.

From the N Y. Times (Van Buren.)

The Hon. Langdon Cheves, formerly resident of the United States Bank, and wholly opposed to that institution, has come out in opposition to the proposed Sub Treasury scheme. He says, if adopted, it will make trouble and convulsion in the country, and not withstanding, be abolished again before the termination of the present Administration.

Arkansas Election .- According to the Linle Rock Times of the 8th instant, the election for a member of Congress has been closly contested. The Whig candidate, Ringgold, has majorities in 11 counties heard from, making an aggregate of 466, and in 2 counties the Buren candidate has a majority of 139. The result is vet doubtful.

Good News-Osepla taken .- Osepla and his band were surrounded and taken near St. Augustine, without bloodshead, on the 20th ultimo. They were march ed to town and confined in the Fort. All the chiefs now, except three, with 80 of their best warriors, are closely caged. Seventy negroes had come in a day or two before the capture. Star.

Bank of the United States .- 'The circulation of the Bank of the United States according to the return made at Harrishorg, on the 1st first, was \$601,408 in notes of the new bank, and \$6.175,861 in notes of the late bank. Amount of sperie \$3,016,230.

Romantic Story .- The Goshen (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of female among the Indians near Peru, iana. the Delaware Indians, axty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her. and she was recognised by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English and had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left seven children.

WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT! The Administration presses are publishing with great glee, the following passage from Mr. Calhoun's Speech in favor of the Sub-Treasury Scheme. He is stating his objections to the re-charter of a United States Bank, and says-

" But if all these, and many other objections were overcome, there is still one which I cannot surmount. There has been, as we all know, a conflict between one of the departments of the Government and that institution, in which, in my opinion, the department was the assailant; but I cannot consent, after what has occurred, to give to the Bank a triumph over the Government, for such ats adoption as the fiscal agent of the Government would necessarily be considered.

As the organs of the Administration appear to be in such raptures at every thing now emanating from Mr. Calboun, it is well enough to let the reader see what view an avowed Administration man takes of this very passage. Mr. King, of Georgia, in his Speech on the same subject, eloquently remarked-

" That he had never had his democratic feelings so shocked as they had been

Oy a sentiment of the Senator from South (arclina, (Mr. Calboun,) waten's opplateded by his kinend pour him, (Mr. Strange.) We were rold that though expedient, we should not make this State Bank a depository, "herause it would be a mumph over the Government!" What Govern ment? The "Government" at the Her-mitage, or the Government at the White. House? These Governments were both-to be sure, supposed to be inimical to the present State Baok, because they did not like Mr. Biddle, its President, who was formerly President of the National Insti-tution. But what had the Concern But what had the Government to do with the present State institution? He had supposed, until lately, that the Government meant the legislative power, the People through their Representatives, according to the forms of the Constitution, should deem it expedient to make any State institution a depository, it would be no objection with him that either the ex President or the present Executive, was supposed to be inimical to one of its officers. I do not propose (said he) to make this institution a depository, and nobody has proposed or thought of proposing it, so far as I know, Why, then, this warhas proposed or thought of proposed war-hoop against it? To show our devotion to the supposed Executive will? "A change," has been produced in the tone of American feeling by these violent encroachments and recent triumphs of the Executive over the Legislative authority, in relation to the finances! All eyes are turned to the Executive. The blood of '76 has run out. Sir, there has been more gray hairs brought upon the head of our youthful and vigorous Republic in the last four years, than ought to have grown upon it in one entire century of quiet and peaceful administration, with the constitutional co-operation of the le-

It is really amusing to perceive how niserable many of our leading politicians have become, because they cannot break and ruin Mr. Biddle and his bank. Like Haman, of old, they consider the success of all their other schemes as nothing, so long as this Mordecai sits at the king's gate. The whole tribe, conservatives as well as loco focos, are now barking tremendously on account of the agency established by Mr. Biddle in London. and his shipments of cotton, instead of specie, to Europe. The Richmond En-quirer and the Glube are almost insane on the subject; and charge the Bank with conspiring with the Bank of England and the Barings, to ruin the country. The Bank of England and the Barings will hardly thank Mr. Biddle for this movement, for it will take it out of the power of the great English bank to depress the value of American staples at its will. Nor will the Barings thank him for reducing their business and diminish

We presume that the administration partizans will hardly be able to prejudice the agricultural or commercial interest against this movement of Mr. Biddle, for shing as it does new facilties for the sale of our staple productions abroad.

Newburyport Herald.

Origin of the Sub Treasury .- The Madisonian states that Mr. Duane, while Secretary of the Treasury, and while the removal of the deposites was in contemplation and under discussion, prepared and submitted to the President a plan of the indentical scheme, which is now the darling one of the ultraists of the day; proposing at the same time, to adopt the State Banks. plan in place of employing State Banks. And that the proposition when made by him was immediately rejected in the most contemptuous manner.

New Bank in France. - A considerable sensation has been excited in France, by the first in that kingdom properly so to be called, at the head of which and the anthor of the project is the well-known hanker and former Minister of State, M. Lafitte

The capital is fixed at 55 millions of frances, with power to increase to 250 millions. Lafitte himself contributes 71

From the Savannah Georgian, of Oct 26. IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.
POWELL TAKEN

The schr Oscar, Capt. Buckingham, arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine, bringing us the Herald of the 21st inst. from which we extract the following article, relative to the capture of Powell. We have also been favored with the annexed extract of a letter receiv-

ed by a gentleman in this city.

Captain Nock, of the steam boat Flori da, who arrived last evening from St Augustine, informs us that Powell and all his warriors were safely lodged in the

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine, to one in this city, dated October 220

" We made a glorious haul yesterday. Powell, and all the war chiefs, except three, are now lodged in the fort, with eighty of their warriors, the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a

steam hoat goes this morning to get them. " Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk, but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip who fell into our

were suddenly surrounded by two first dred horse; so suddenly that they had time to raise a single rife, though all t one by their sides. They were marched to town, and " are now safely under lock and key," and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep

The writer eavy he does " not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

Curious Fact .- The " Muncy (Pa.) Telegraph" of the 21st instant, states that on Thursday, Mr. Robert Cook of that Borough, took sick, and threw from his stomach a snake six inches long, perfect-ly formed, and supposed to be of the wa-

Mr. Cook, about six weeks previous, drank from a spring in the woods; since which time he has experienced singular sensations and some indisposition-but he is not aware of having swallowed any thing but water at the spring.

The snake is preserved in spirits and

A Mrs. Bank of Tennessee, has recently presented her husband with five little branches.—Balt Pat.

Why are not the Globe and all the

Tory presses out in full cry against the old "monster," and the whole broad of little "monsters?" Do they not see, that the liberties of the country are in danger? Louisville Journal.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. SANUEL THOMPSON, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 88th year of his

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	ris	199		un ta.	on		LOFI	after.	10111	morn
3 Friday,	16	45	15	15	SE			2	J. II	
4 Saturday,	6	46	5	14	1	×	-	=	=	200
5 Sunday,	16	47	5	13	0	H	0	9	-	8
6 Monday.	6	48	5	12	0	3	2	3	0	27
7 Tuesday	16	49	5	11	-	-		-	2	64
8 Wednesday	13	50	5	10	3		-	_	-	*
9 Thursday.				2		M	Ē	E	3	New

Female School at Fairfield.

MIS CINTILLA PAISLE Y a lady of g ad qua fications, will take charge of a calusively of Females, to be kept at Fairfield, six miles north west of Hillsborough The session will commence the first of Decena

Board can be had in the vicinity on very rea-Navember 2.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

Miks. L. Spas just received a small supply of Excellent Fruit, which she would like to dispose of apon as liberal terms as possible.

The following are comprised in her assort-

Bunch Raisins, Palmouts, Sultana Raisins, Filberts, Preserved Citron, French Prunes. Cocoa-nots. Pescan-nuts, Pickled Olives, Assorted Candies. Assorted Car November 2. Oranges,

Stray Filly.

TAKEN up by Henry O'-Daniel, living about ten miles Orange county on a SORREL PILLY, four feet five and will be three or four years old next apring. She has a star in her forehead, a long switch tail, both hind feet white, and a little white on

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

Stray Steer.

S. Smith, of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, on the 4th instant a stray STEER, without horne, supposed to be ton years old, and marked with a half crop and under bit in the left car, and a awal-TAKEN up by Dr. Jat. fork in the right ear. He is apole with red and white spots; and is JOHN A. PAUCETT, Ranger.

November 2.

Swaim's Justice.

THE author of the "Man of Business" is now preparing a new and complete treaties, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, sheriff, coreners, constables, wardens of the poor overseers of roads, rangers, entry takers, surveyors, processioners, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, agents, attorneys, carriers, &c. to be more plain and practical in its details, thus any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo pages. The work will be well printed and bound, and ready for subscribers during the month of March next; to be promptly delivered at any Court house within the state at \$3.50 per copy, or \$30 for the copies.

Any subscriber, who may be pleased to pay now in advance, shall have a receipt in full for \$2.50. Address B. Swaim, attorney at Law Ashborough, N. C. free of postage.

October, 1837.

94—6w



YOU REMEMBER IT -DON'T YOU! You remember the time when I first sought

When you called me a freind, till you found

with surprise That our friendship turned out to be love in disguise?

ou will think of it-won't you? Yes, yes of all this the remembrance will last Long after the present fades into the past, You remember the grief that grew lighter who

shared; With the bliss you remember, could ought be compared?

You remember how fond was my earliest vow Not louder than that which I breathe to thee

You remember it-don't you? You will think of it-won't you? Yes, yes, of all this the remembrance will last Long after the present fades into the past.

> From the Southern Churchman. THE MORMONS.

We have heretofore briefly noticed the existence and progress of this deluded sect, which, of late years, has sprung up in our country. We could not believe that a society, founded upon such absurd principles as this, could ever make much head in this enlightened age. But it seems that the experience of our own times is destined to be added to the testimony of all preceding ages, that there can be no system in religion, however wild and fanctical, but may find abettors and supporters.

We in-ert the following remarks, on this subject, from the last Churchman:

The scheme of the literal interpretation of prophecy has received of late a vast accession of numbers. in the sect of the Mormons. From a few lawless adventurers under "Joe Smith," as the are represented to have been, these fanatics have become a numerous and organized sect: they are to be found, as their books affirm, in every state in the Union. from Maine to Missouri: they have their preachers and authors; they have set forth heir standards, and formally written in defence of their peculiar tenets. They are, we believe, most numerous in Ohio and other of the western states. Their number is variously estimated from fifty to a hundred thousand. It is said (we know not with what correctness) that there are from one to two thousand in this city.

It is not a little singular, that two new sects should have made their appearance independently and almost contemporarieously, in different quarters of the world, and in totally opposite circumstances, and yet be found substantially to agree in their leading tenets. Such, however, seems to be the fact in regard to the followers of Edward Irving and the Mormonites. The former have sprung up in the bosom of civilization and learning, and the latter have been generated from the lowest degree of society, and yet both have embraced substantially the s me views of doctrine. The peculiarities which they possess in common, and which distinguish them from the generality of the Christian world, are their belief in the literal interpretation of the prophecy, (including the renovation of the earth, the restoration of the saints to its surface, the personal reign of the Messiah, &c.) and their belief in the renewal, in these latter times, of the gifts of miracles, tongues, and prophecy.

The Mormonites, or, as they call themselves, the Latter Day Saints, have a forther article in their creed closely connected with the foundation of their pretended authority. They believe the aborigines of this country to have been the remnants of the ten tribes, and it is through these that they have derived the book of Mormon-in the inspiration of which they believe, and under the sanction of which they act. From an account of their faith by one of their ministers, we make the

following extract:
"The Book of Mormon was found in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, in Ontario county, New-York. Was translated and published in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty. contains the history of the ancient inhatants of America, who were a branch of the house of Israel, of the tribe of Joseph; of whom the Indians are still a remnant; but the principal nation of them having fallen in battle, in the fourth or fifth century, one of their prophets, whose name was Mormon, saw fit to make an abridgment of their history, their prophecies, and their doctrine, which he engraved on plates; and afterwards being slain, the record fell into the hands of his son Moroni, who being hunted by his enemies, was directed to deposite the record safely in the earth, with a promise from God that it should be preserved; and should be again brought to light in the latter days, by means of a Gentile nation who should

possess the land. This deposite was

made about the year four hundred and repentance in most men's lives, probably, twenty, on a hill then called Cumona, than any other class of causes. The sanow in Ontario county, where it was preserved in safety, until it was brought to light by no less than the ministry of angels, and translated by inspiration. And the great Jehovah bore record of the same sen witnesses who declare it to the

The writer then proceeds to inquire nto the evidences of this book. These he deduces from scripture. By an ingenious and elaborate application of prophecy, he attempts to prove- First, that America is a promised land to the seed of Joseph; second, that the Lord will reveal to them his truth as well as to the Jews: and third, that their record should come forth and unite its testimony with the record of the Jews, in time for the restoratisn of Israel in the last days. And this record, thus pointed out by several prophecies in the Old Testament, tradition lly preserved among the seed of Joseph alias the aborigines of America, is the identical book of the Mormons. Now some readers may be disposed to

exclaim that all this is a tis-ne of folly or fanaticism. But we beg them to beware. In these days of universal "enlightenment," the common sense of christendom is no standard by which to judge of the vagaries of individual minds. pious and devoirt men can be found who affect to appeal to reason and scripture, we must speak tenderly of their visiona ry freaks, and never presume to pronounce them either impious or absurd. The Mormons appear to be a set of simple but sincere enthusiests. They complain that for their religious belief, (see preface to their Declaration.) "they have been as saulted by mobs, their houses have been torn down or burned, their goods destroy ed, their fields of grain laid waste;" they have been stored, whipped, and shot; that their blood has been caused o flow, and still smokes to heaven because of their religious principles; and that in this their native land, the land of boasted liberty and equal laws, they have sought in vain for redress." Those who (like our worthy friend (. B. and others) have a vocation for such arguments, may follow these pious and persecuted enthusiasts, in their appeal to reason and scripture for the discussion of their tenets. For our own part, we are content to say their notions-however supported by ma ny persons of piety and "a few" of ahis lity-are contrary to the common sense of christendom and feel no farther concern in the matter.

Their-creed, founded upon the literal interpretation of the scriptures, appears to be briefly as follows: The Jews and the latter day saints are to gather togeth. er and rebuild Jerusalem. The nations are to gather against them to battle. The armies of Gog are to war against the city, with various success, until the Messish shall appear personally upon earth, overthrow the armies of Gog, bind Satan in chains of darkness, and introduce the Mittenium. At the expiration of this period. Satan will be loosed, and will go forth to deceive the nations, and to prepare them for the last battle against the saints. Then will take place the final great struggle between God and Satan, for the empire of the earth. Satan and his army shall be overthrown, the earth shall come to an end, and the final judgment shall ensue. From the remains of the present earth, there will be formed a new earth, which will be indestructible. wherein dwelleth righteonsness, and which will become the dwelling place of the saints for ever. Christ, the Messiah, will appear personally among them, and rule over them, visibly, as their king, through all eternity.

MEMORY .- Among the many remarkable qualities of David Crocket was his wonderful memory, of which my friend Colone A _____, whom he once run against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering campaign," Col. A. " not being able to speak very well extempore, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I delivered this at three several meetings, and was a good deal gravified in believing that it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth meeting which was a very numerous one, Crock-et proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, and only changing very slightly a sentence or two to suit his own case I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone -stolen-used upwas left without a word to say And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the cleverest thing in the

DELAY .- Who is there living who never chid himself for delay, again and again, thousand upon thousand of times? Velay and prograstination, half indolence and half indecision, are most effectual robbers of time, and defrauders of men's purposes. The delays of good and dutiful intentions, which ultimately lead to the defeat of them, cause more regret and than any other class of causes. The sa-cred command on this head, as on every other, is perfectly adapted to the nature and need of man: " What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.'

One should never give a good purpose time to cool; nor allow a score of obligations to run up a score of debts and the clog his heels with duns. These things should all be kept ahead like a drove of sheep, or else they will loiter and hang behind much to the plague of their over-It was the advice of one who ac complished an incredible amount of literary labor, to do instantly whatever is to be done, and take the hours of reflection or recreation after business, and never before it. When a regiment is under march, the rear is often thrown into confusion, because the front do not move steadily and without interruption. It is the same thing with business. If that which is first in hand is not instantly, steadily and readily despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs be gin to press all at once, and no human brain can stand the confusion. The contrary is a habit of mind which is very apt to beset men of intellect and talent. especially when their time is not regularly filled up, but left at their own arrangeis like the ivy round the oak, and ends by limiting, if it does not destroy, the power of many and necessary

Laziness .- A man of considerable wealth, and no small degree of indolence, while sitting in his easy chair, sipping his coffee from the urn, told his servant to hand him his handkerchief. 'The servant did so, and was then commanded to hold at to his nose. He again obeyed, and the man sat a moment, and half from his chair angrily cried. " Why don' you blow? you know what I wanted. Yeo. Gaz.

Notice.

T is hoped that all the to indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the let of October 1837, with call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837.

Vebb administrator of John Brown de'd Green W. Brown, sen James Woods and Ellen his wife, Asa Hudgins and Lavi-nia his wife, James Bradsher and sally his wife, Wifiam Terry and Elizabeth his wife, Green W. Brown, Jr. Martin L. Brown, James Whitefield and Jennett his wife,

Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife

Petition for Sale of Stares.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, appearing to the satisfaction Chandler, jr. this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Gourt, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, to ap term of this Court to be held pear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Person, at the court bouse in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro con

fesso and heard ex parts as to them, Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in Septem-CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

A Brick House to be Built.

PROPOS, vl.S will be received by the War-dens of Orange County, to build a House one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide, with three commeys six rooms, nine feet pitch, eighteen inches basement.

and good locks.

Persons wishing to contract, will deliver their proposals to Dr. James Webb, or Col Cad Jones, on or before the 4th Monday in No-

For a more detailed plan, inquire as above.

Notice.

granted to the subscriber, on the estate of NANCY CLOUD, deceased, at last May Term of Orange County Court, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said certate to make immediate payment; and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to har of their recovery. JESSE MILLER. Admr.

Printer's Notice.

A T a season when the granaries of our Agri-Ta season when the granaries of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a bountiful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period; a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other due this Office for subscriptions and forwarded ments, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justness of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settle THE PRINTER.

87-

Mail Arrangements.

A LL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be loged in the Post Office half an

THOS. CLANCY, P. M

NEW GOODS.

door west of D. P. Lung & Co. is now re

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash, which he is determined to self unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cluth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

indgment.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

September 28.

Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term. 1837. Charles Denvey, &c.

Richard Blackwood's Adm r T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Black-wood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Black-

children and heirs at law of Richard Black-wood, decused, are not importants of this-crate. It is ordered by the Court, that publica-tion be made in the Hillsborough Gerorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, the 4th Monday in November next, and ther and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and pos-sessed, should not be said, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery

I. TAYLOR C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Henry B. Hutchins & Co.] Judgment John Careathers, adm'r. Zachariah Trice Judgment. The same. The same Judgment. The same. The same Judgment. The same. George Trice Judgment. The same. John M'Gee Judgment. The same. James King Judgment. v. The same. Robert Blackwood Judgment. v. The same. Thomas Adams Judgment. v. The same. Benton Utley Judgment. The same.

Judgment. The same. Nathaniel J. King Judgment. The same. Charles R. Yancy Judgment. The same. Robert Blackwood

Kerr & King

Judgment. The same. William Kirksey Judgment.

The same.

r appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood three of the

wood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pinas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange court, and the Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November nest, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and pos-sessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the praintiffs' recovery, in these cases.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.



Strayed,

Jarom the subscriber. 8 miles North of Ra-legh, near Fish Dom Ford; a large white HORSE and four MULES, one female mule, one wearing a small Bell. The Horse was pur chased from a drover, from Ohio. They were seen at Judge Cameron's Person Mills, on the 2d instant Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation will be given for their delivery.

Letters of information directed to Rogers'

ALLEN ROGERS, JR. Wake county Oci 9

Notice.

HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son NEBARE JACK-sox is authorized to transact business for himself and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and perfect a macron as if he

JAMES JACKSON, (of Jacob.)

SPRING GOODS

O. P. LUNG & Co. their old stand, their Spring supply consisting of every variety of Goods neually kept by the merchants of this place, viz. A large and general assort-

ment of Dry Goods, &c. Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing Printed Muslin, Ginghams, French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

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Hardware and Cuttlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets. Crockery.

School Books, Stationary, &c. All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a abort credit to punctual deal.

N. B. All persons baving open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of 0.

F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with each or list, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18.

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1837. Andrew Hughes's Heirs at Law, Esperts. Petition to Self Land.

N pursuance of a decree of the tout of Equity manie at september Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3d day of November ext, at the late residence of the

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county. One Tract containing about 600 seres in Orange county.

sale to commence at 12 o'clock. JAMES WEBB, c. & M.

WILLIAM W. GBAT'S Invaluable OINTMLNT, FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours. Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns. Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head. Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters. Eruptions, Biles. Whitlowsand a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, PUR SALE RY

ALLEN PARKS, September 8.

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are chants of the interior, that they are stiff engaged in the Formarding way, not treat that with the facilities and experience they new possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretolore conferred. They have large Wars Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN. Refer to Messrs. Cave & Holland, Hillsborough.

April 5.

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR villiam Pirek, the present cordeter of this well known establishment returns his thanks for the very liberal patrons; he has received since he took charge of it he would solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes, by strict attention to the accommentations, to be able to give satisfaction to all vibrany favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

ing are his prices: Meal for Man, - -" Horse, All Night for Man, . . " Horse, - 37 All Night and for Man, 621
Breakfast, for Horse, 621
Per Day for Man, 75 " Horse, August 19.

A Caution.

do hereby forwarn all persons from emplying or keeping on their premises my set DAVID, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such persons.—No debts of his will pay, of any kind. WM. D. RAY.

October 3.

Blanks for sale at this Office. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WERELY BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE BOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO BOLLARS
PINTY CENTS IF PAID IN ALTANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
tion of the year, will be presumed as desning
tisa continuance until countermanded — And in
paper will be discontinued until all arresized
are paid, unless at the option of the publicle.
Porsons procuring six subscribers, shall the
ceive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixten line

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen in will be inserted three times for an dolls: twenty-five cents for each continuous.

Sabscriptions received by the printer, we most of the post-masters in the staff.

All letters upon business relative to the por must be post paid.

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